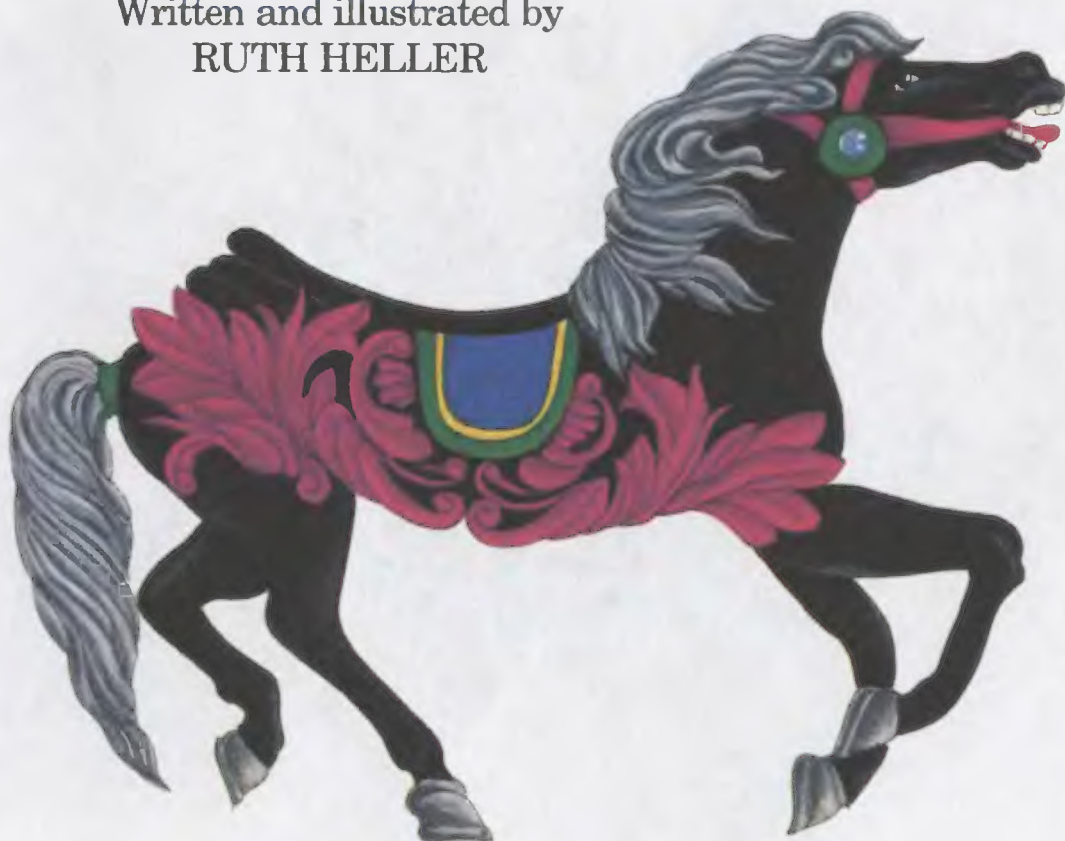


Merry-Go-Round

A Book About Nouns

Written and illustrated by
RUTH HELLER



SCHOLASTIC INC.

New York Toronto London Auckland Sydney



NOUNS

name

a person,

place or thing...



a damsel,
a forest,
a dragon,

a king.

These NOUNS
are all
COMMON,
and they're
very
nice,
but
PROPER
NOUNS
are
more
precise.

King
Arthur

is
this person.





This
place
is
Camelot.

PROPER
NOUNS
are
capitalized.

COMMON
NOUNS
are
not.





ABSTRACT
NOUNS

each
name
a
thought,
a
notion
or
emotion...

hope
and
love
and
chivalry,
courage
and
devotion,
justice,
truth
and
courtesy
and other NOUNS
we cannot see.

CONCRETE
NOUNS
can be
seen and touched,
tasted and smelled,
and heard...



persimmons
and **grapes**
and **onions**
and **pears**
and the
beautiful
song
of a
bird.





10

COMPOUND NOUNS

are
more
than
one
word...

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

countdown

is
joined
together.

A photograph of a rocket launching, angled upwards from the bottom left towards the top right. The rocket is dark grey with a white nose cone. A massive, bright orange and yellow fireball with white smoke trails behind it, filling the lower half of the frame. The background is a clear blue sky.

Space Age
is separated...



and **merry-go-round**
is a NOUN that's
compound and...



it is hyphenated.

NOUNS are highly effective.

The last kind of NOUN is...



COLLECTIVE.

A **tumble** of feathers, a **clamor**

of birds
and
a **riot**
of
colors
abound.



NOUNS are all around.

Just add an **S** when there's more than one...That's the way it's usually done...

**daffodils and eyes and ears, beetles, bows and
roses, ships and sails and cabbages,
chrysanthemums
and noses.**



But, it isn't
always
as easy as
that.

Here come some
exceptions.
Hang onto your
hat...



and other
headdresses.



A colorful illustration featuring two large ostriches with dark grey and white feathers and long orange necks. They are surrounded by various objects: two round analog clocks with gold frames, several pumpkins, and some green leafy vegetables. In the bottom right, there are three white swans, one of which is in flight with its wings spread. The background is a mix of white and light blue.

Add **es** to NOUNS
ending in **S's**, **Z's**
and **ch's**, **sh's** and
X's...

albatrosses
and **foxes, fezzes**
and **boxes,**
radishes, squashes,
macintoshes,
galoshes,
jackasses,
eyeglasses,
watches and
witches,

and more
than one
ostrich
is
always
ostriches.





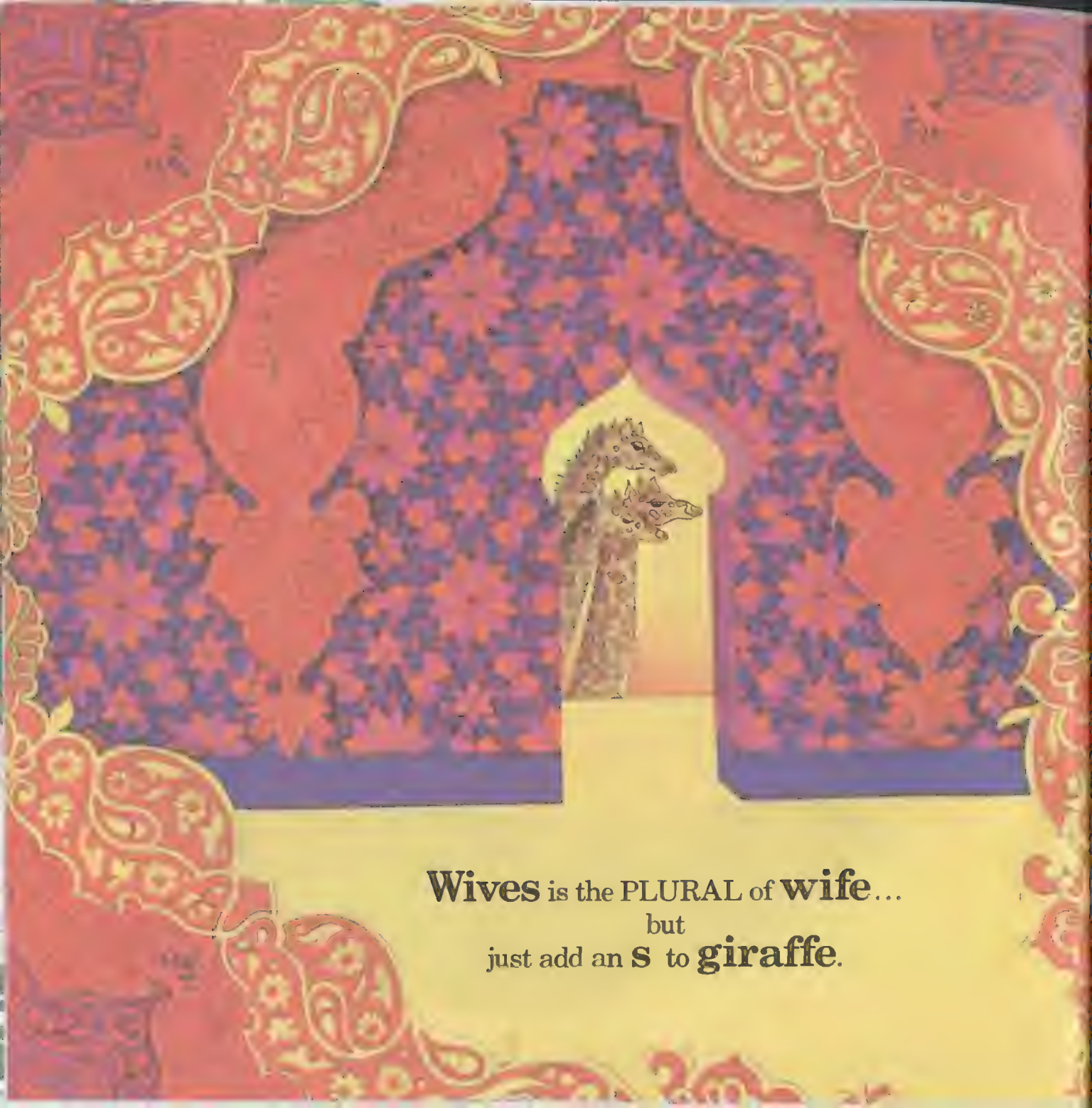
PLURALS
depend
on how the NOUNS end.
If
they end in a consonant
and then a **y**,
add **es** after
changing the **y**
to an **i**...
butterflies,
daisies,
pansies
and
berries,
blue-footed
boobies
and
yellow
canaries.



If a NOUN
ends in
f or **fe**
the **f** might be changed to a **v**.



Knives is the PLURAL of **knife** and **halves** is the PLURAL of **half**.



Wives is the PLURAL of **wife**...
but
just add an **S** to **giraffe**.





Which
way
should you go
when NOUNS end in **o**?

Add **es** to **tomato**
and also
potato
but...

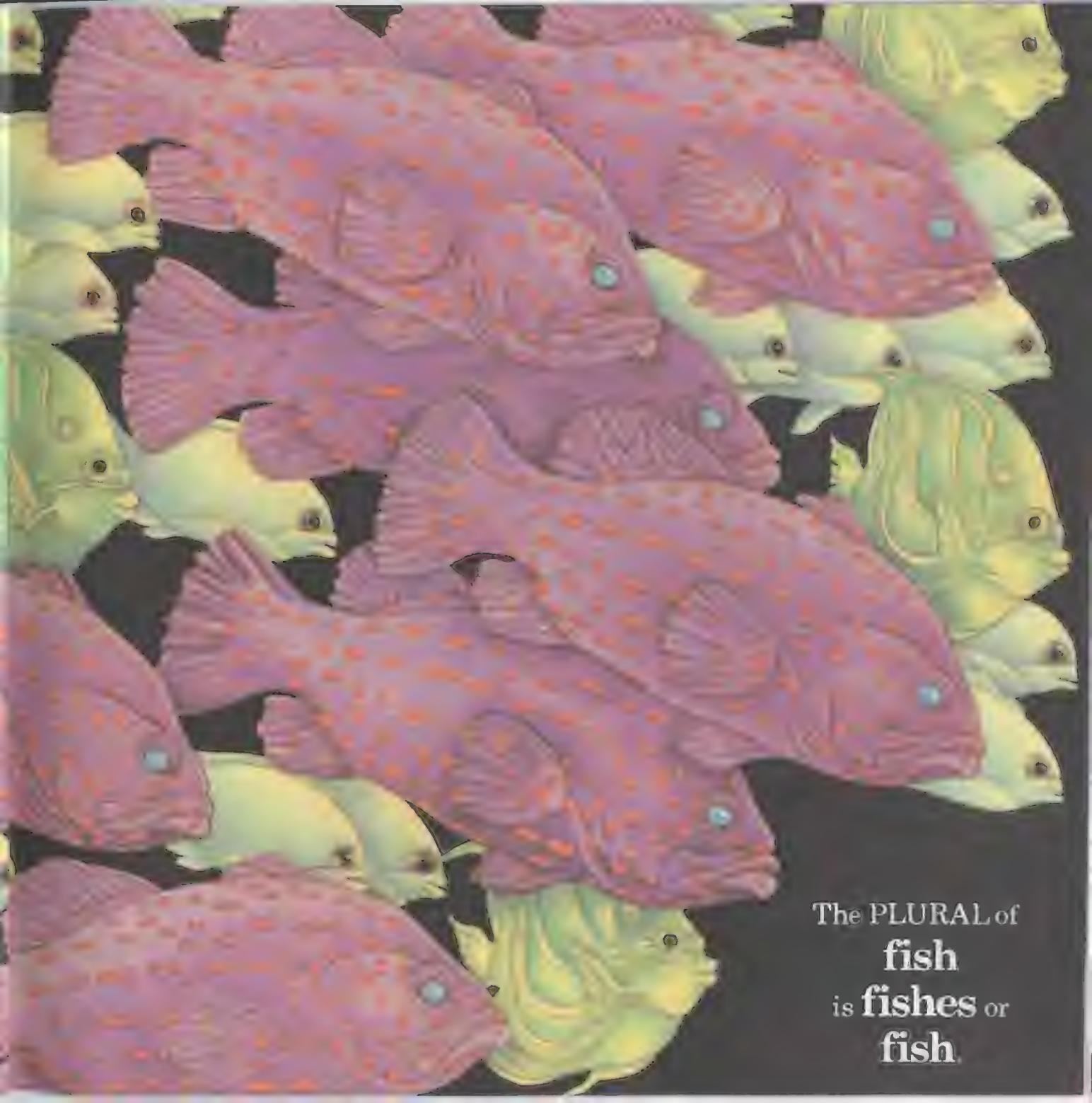
s to **piano**
and as
to...





flamingo...
just add whichever
you wish.





The PLURAL of
fish
is **fishes** or
fish.

A stylized illustration featuring a moose with large, brown, velvet-covered antlers in the upper left corner. Below the moose are three penguins with black heads, white bodies, and long, bright orange beaks. They are all looking towards the right. The background is a plain, light color.

Some PLURALS remain
exactly the same.

Moose is
the
PLURAL of
moose.

Some
change in
the middle
like
foot
to
feet,

and
geese is the PLURAL of **goose**.







Some PLURALS of NOUNS
that we read, write or speak,
are often derived from Latin or Greek,
and that is clearly the reason why
we have

octopuses
and/or
octopi.



Now it isn't
really as hard as it
sounds, but be very careful of
PLURAL COMPOUNDS.

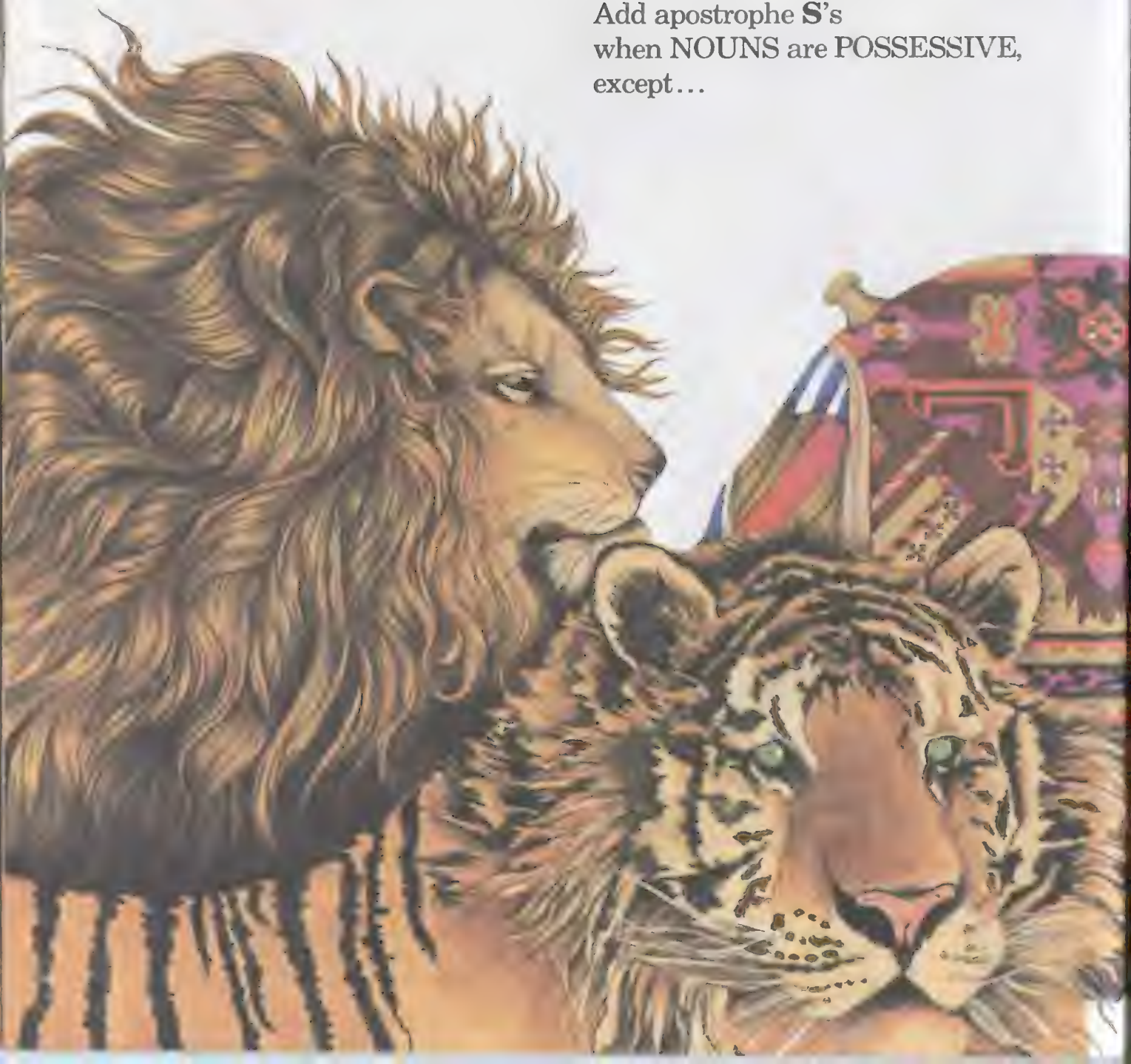


Trunksful
and

trunkfuls are equally fine...

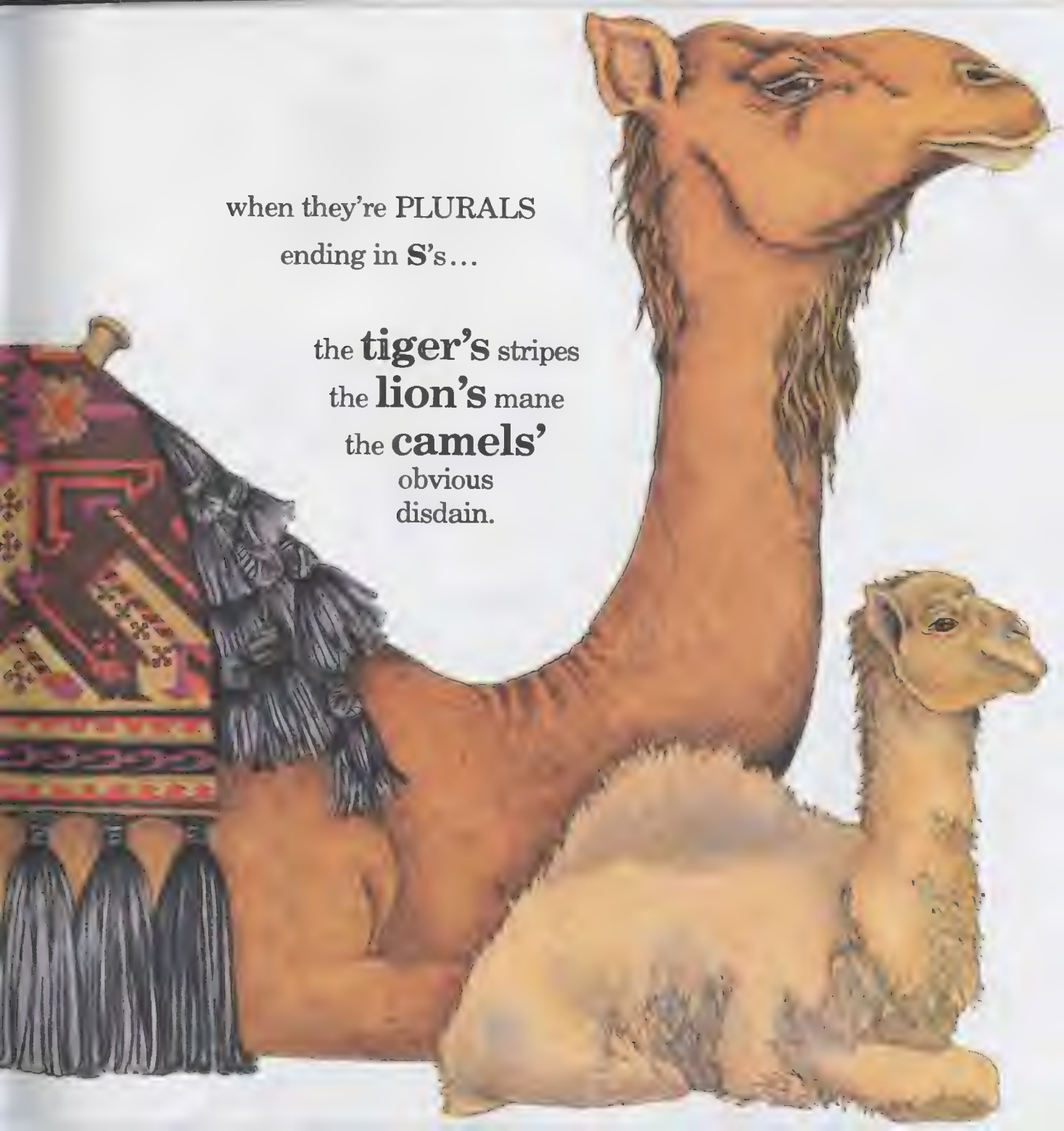
but the **fleur de lys** is that small French design,
and you will find, as its number increases it becomes
fleurs de lys...and not **fleur de lyses**.

Add apostrophe **S's**
when **NOUNS** are **POSSESSIVE**,
except...



when they're PLURALS
ending in S's...

the **tiger's** stripes
the **lion's** mane
the **camels'**
obvious
disdain.



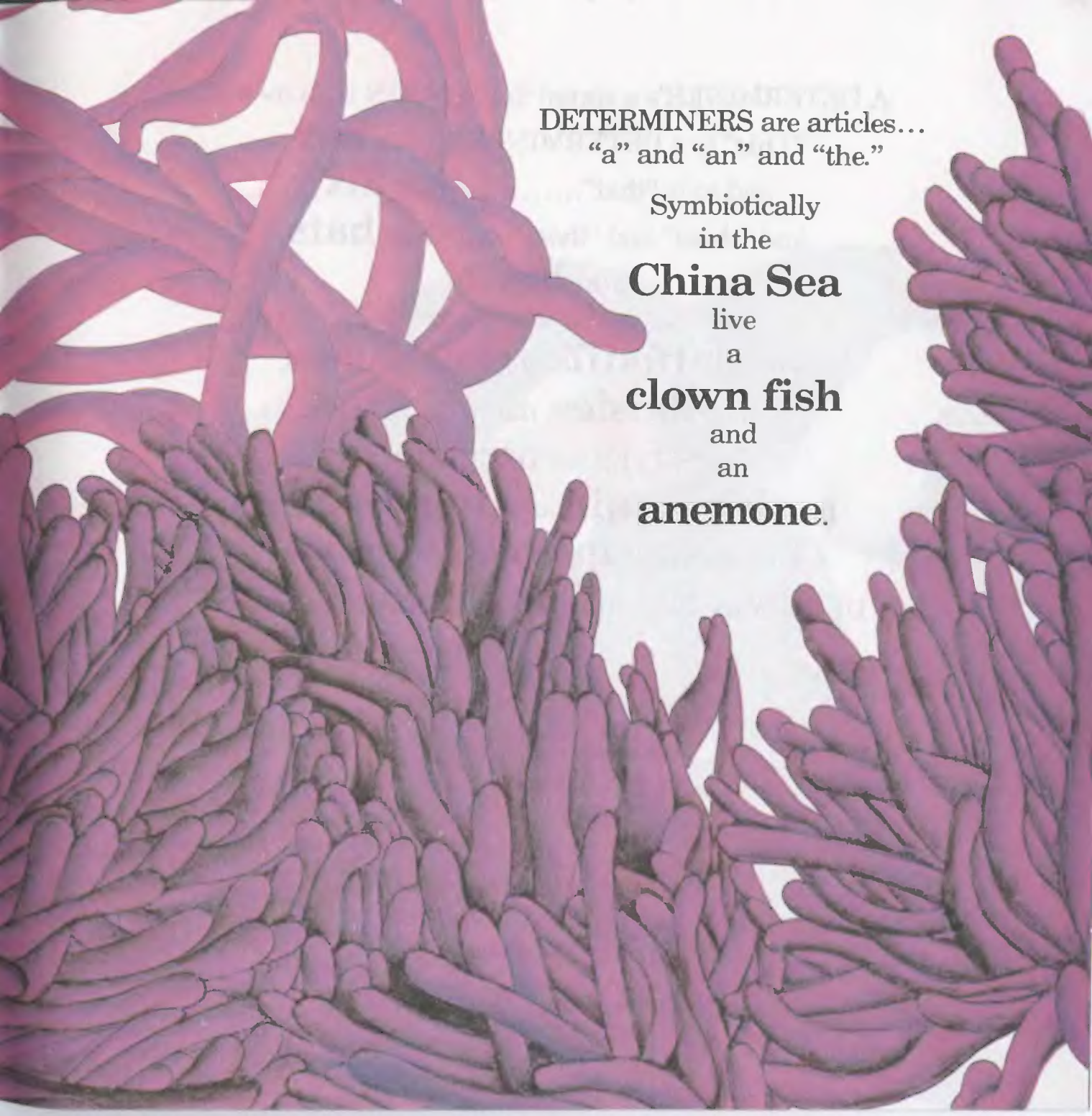




NOUNS
occur
soon after
a
DETERMINER.

DETERMINERS
are numbers...
26 **cucumbers.**



The background of the page is a detailed illustration of sea anemones. In the upper left, there are several long, thick, pinkish-red tentacles or polyps that are loosely coiled. The lower half and right side of the page are dominated by a dense, intricate mass of shorter, thicker, purple polyps. The overall style is that of a scientific or nature illustration, with fine lines and shading to give the organisms a three-dimensional appearance.

DETERMINERS are articles...
“a” and “an” and “the.”

Symbiotically
in the
China Sea
live
a
clown fish
and
an
anemone.

A DETERMINER's a signal that a NOUN is on its way.

“This” is a DETERMINER....this **box**,
and so is “that”.....that **fox**,
and “these” and “those”these **hats**,
those **bows**,
and words that are indefinite...
some **daffodils**, a few **canaries**,
several **daisies**, many **berries**.

POSSESSIVES are DETERMINERS...

her **ship**, its **sail**, our **king**, his **reign**,
the tiger's **stripes**, the lion's **mane**.

DETERMINERS appear whenever NOUNS are near.

.

One last important fact...
whether COMMON or PROPER,
CONCRETE or ABSTRACT
or maybe
COMPOUND or COLLECTIVE,
each NOUN you will find
is more than one kind.

Whichever...they all are effective.